

Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1826.

[NO. 111]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By LEMUEL BINGHAM,

At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY

TO ENCOURAGE THE PUBLICATION OF
THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE,
20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 4th
Monday of November next.

Scheme.

1	Prize of 20,000 Dollars, is \$20,000
1	10,000
1	5,000
1	2,000
2	1,500
8	1,000
10	500
20	200
40	100
50	50
450	20
1,050	10
7,366	5

9,000 Prizes. 23,886 tickets at \$5 is 119,430
14,886 Blanks

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days' drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the prizes in another.

STATIONARY PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of \$200
Second day, - - - - - 500
Third day, - - - - - 500
Fourth day, - - - - - 500
Fifth day, - - - - - 500
Sixth day, - - - - - 500
Seventh day, - - - - - 500
Eighth day, - - - - - 500
Ninth day, - - - - - 1,000
Tenth day, - - - - - 1,000
Eleventh day, - - - - - 1,000
Twelfth day, - - - - - 1,000
Thirteenth day, - - - - - 1,000
Fourteenth day, - - - - - 1,000
Fifteenth day, - - - - - 1,500
Sixteenth day, - - - - - 5,000
Seventeenth day, - - - - - 10,000
Eighteenth day, - - - - - 20,000

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

\$73,730.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape-Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. 30 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of 15 per cent. All prizes not demanded within 12 months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, Commissioner.

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interests of literature and science; and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHY.

Tickets in the above Lottery are for sale at the Office of the Journal. Orders by mail, will be promptly attended to.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experience has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure.—There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE.

N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment.

A. C. M.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT L. DINKINS.
Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

House of Entertainment,



AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by
1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Notice.

I WILL prosecute, to the utmost rigor of the law, any person who will trade or purchase any article of produce from my negroes, without a written permit from myself. I will also prosecute any person that may hire or employ any of my negroes to do any labour, either by night or day, without my permission; and I will give twenty-five dollars reward for information to the conviction of any person who may be found violating the above notice.

SAMUEL M'COMB.

Charlotte, Nov. 16, 1826.—5712.

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1826.

John Bradley,

vs. Reuben Scarsey and the heirs of John Miller, dec.

Petition to vacate a grant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Lowrie and wife, Susanah Lowrie and John F. Miller, the heirs and representatives of John Miller, deceased, are not inhabitants of the State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for them to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held in Rutherford county, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur; that said petition will be taken pro confesso and heard, as to them, ex parte.

Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said Court, at office, this 14th November, 1826.

JAMES MORRIS, Clerk.

6t14—pr. adv. \$3.

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1826.

John Bradley

vs. Joshua Souther and the heirs of John Miller, deceased.

Petition to vacate a grant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Lowrie and wife, Susanah Lowrie and John F. Miller, the heirs and representatives of John Miller, deceased, are not inhabitants of the State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for them to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held in Rutherford county, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur; that said petition will be taken pro confesso and heard, as to them, ex parte. Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said Court, at office, this 14th November, A. D. 1826.

JAMES MORRIS, Clerk.

6t14—pr. adv. \$3.

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

David Blalock,

vs. Nancy Blalock.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to her, that she make her personal appearance before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next court to be held for the said county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincoln, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

3m't 20.—pr. adv. \$4.

John Stewart's Estate.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of John Stewart, deceased, will sell at Public Auction, on the 26th of December, the following property, to wit: Two tracts of land, containing 500 acres, lying on Waxaw creek; four negroes, a quantity of corn and cotton; Horses, Cows, Hogs and Sheep; one set of blacksmith's tools, a set of wagon maker's do.; several wagons, implements of husbandry, together with two stills, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale, 12 months' credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security. All persons indebted to said estate, are notified to come forward and make payment; and all those having claims against the estate, will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

N. B. All persons indebted to the said John Stewart, deceased, as guardian of Jas. B. Carns and Wm. A. Carns, are notified, that unless they come forward and make payment to the executor by the day of sale, their notes will be put in an officer's hands for collection.

JOHN STEWART, Executor.

Nov. 27, 1826.—3t117

DESULTORY.

GEN. WASHINGTON.

Extracts from the "Recollections of Washington," a new work by George W. P. Custis, Esq. author of the Conversations of Lafayette, &c.

HIS PORTRAIT.

Of the thousand portraits which have been given of Washington, all of them possess a resemblance, from the drawing of a sign-post to the galleries of taste. He was so unique, so unlike any one else, his whole appearance so striking and impressive, that it was almost impossible to make a total failure, in forming a likeness of him, "on whom every God appeared to have set his seal, to give the world assurance of a man."

While several original pictures and sculptures are excellent likenesses of his physiognomy, in various stages of life, there has been a general failure in the delineation of his figure. His manliness has been misrepresented by bulkiness, while his vigorous, elastic frame, in which so many graces combined, has been drawn from the model of Ajax, when its true personification should be that of Achilles.

General Washington, in the prime of life, stood six feet two inches, and measured precisely six feet when attired for the grave. From the period of the Revolution, there was an evident bending in that frame so passing straight before, but the stoop is attributable rather to the care and toils of that arduous contest than to age: for his step was firm, and his carriage noble and commanding, long after the time when the physical properties of man are supposed to be in the wane.

To a majestic height, was added corresponding breadth and firmness, and his whole person was so cast in nature's finest mould as to resemble the classic remains of ancient statuary, where all the parts contribute to the purity and perfection of the whole.

His habit might be deemed rather spare than full, his weight never exceeding two hundred and ten to twenty. His limbs were remarkable. His arms were long, large, and sinewy, and could a cast have been made from his hand, it would have afforded a study for the sculptor, and if exhibited in the present day, would be supposed to have belonged to some hero of romance.

His physiognomy was decidedly Roman—not in its type expressing the reckless ambition of the "broad fronted Caesar," or the luxurious indulgence of the "curled Anthony," but rather of the better age of Rome, the Fabius Maximus, Marcellus, or the Scipios.

An equestrian portraiture is particularly well suited to him who rode so well, and who was much attached to the noble animal which so oft and so gallantly had borne him in the chase, in war, and in the perilous service of the frontier. Ricketts, the celebrated equestrian, used to say, "I delight to see the general ride, and make it a point to fall in with him when I hear that he is abroad on horseback—his seat is so firm, his management so easy and graceful, that I, who am a professor of horsemanship, would go to him and learn to ride."

Bred in the vigorous school of the frontier warfare, "the earth his bed, his canopy the heavens," he excelled the hunter and woodsman in their athletic habits, and in those trials of manhood which distinguished the hardy days of his early life; he was amazing—swift on foot, and could climb the mountain steep, and "and not a sob confess his toil."

Of the power of his arm, we have many recollections. The Rappahannock river below Fredericksburg, will afford a lasting memorial. Of the article with which he spanned this bold and navigable stream, there are various accounts. We are assured that it was a piece of slate, fashioned to about the size and shape of a dollar, and which, sent by an "arm so strong," not only spanned the river, but took the ground at least thirty yards on the other side. Numbers have since tried this feat, but none have cleared the water. 'Tis the "Douglas cast," made in the days when Virginia's men were strong, as her maids are fair; when the hardy sports of the gymnasium prepared the body to answer the "trumpet call to war," and gave vigor and elevation to the mind; while our modern habits would rather fit the youth "to caper nimbly in a lady's chamber."

Who will enter the arena, "now the great master's gone," take up his gage, and prove that the manhood of the descendants is worthy of the renown of their sires? We fear that very many will be the suitors for the athletic prowess of the departed Ulysses, ere one can be found who will "bend his bow."

We believe that we have gone through the originals, and we hope with equal candor and justice to all. We come now to the beautiful statue which will long "enchant" our Western "world."

If the drawings which we have seen are correct, Canova too has mistaken the figure of the Pater Patriæ. The illustrious artist, seated in the Eternal City, amid the classic remains of Roman grandeur, has had in his mind's eye the stout, square figure of those heroes whose patient endurance of hardships, whose valor and discipline, rendered them masters of the ancient world. But the great American cannot be modelled, from coin or statue, by the force of genius, or the illustrations of art. The graces of his person, like the virtues of his soul, owed their perfections to the master hand, the hand of Nature.

Those who may pourtray the Chief, in latter life, should lay on the tints of age full lightly: for his was an age of action and of untiring labors in the cause of public utility, and for the good of mankind; and, although he had nearly reached the Scriptural duration of man, time had so gently ushered him into the "vale of years," as to have left its usual infirmities behind, while his "lusty winter" had shed its "frosts so kindly" that he seemed rather as a full ripened autumn—for no dissolution was there.

At the time the late Chief Justice Swift, of Connecticut, was publishing his Digest, he wrote to a gentleman of considerable legal celebrity residing in the county of Washington, R. I. requesting his aid in introducing it into use in that State. The gentleman acknowledged the reception of the Judge's letter, and replied that he could formerly have been of essential service to him, as his influence had been, perhaps, as extensive as any man in the State; indeed, to such an extent was it felt, that he could at any time have had a negro hung for his amusement; but of late his influence had become so depreciated, that he had to make the greatest efforts to avoid being hung himself.

The Troy Sentinel states that, at the Circuit Court in Rensselaer county, Hannah C. Atkinson obtained a verdict of \$5000 against Lewis Stone, for having slandered her character. It is mentioned that this lady is young, and an orphan, who has nothing but her reputation to sustain her in the world. Her whole life was proved to have been without reproach, and not a single witness was called on the part of the defendant. The Jury was absent but a few minutes before they returned with the verdict of \$5000, the whole amount laid in the declaration. It is well added, that a more contemptible libeller does not exist on the face of the earth.

The Gazette de France gives the following account of an accident that happened to the King:

"The king was coming down, surrounded by his suite, one of the steep stairs that led from the platform of the Church to the Chapels of the stations, and thence to the road, when his foot slipped, and he fell on his knee. By a happy effort of reflection and coolness, His Majesty threw forward his hands, and the support they gave kept his head from striking on the steps. The king immediately rose up, and noticing the alarm of his attendants at his fall, condescended to reassure them, by a gracious smile, and continued to descend the hill on foot."

A custom-house bond, for the very large sum of \$511,000, being for duties on several China cargoes, became due on Saturday, and was promptly paid by an individual merchant of this city, in a single check. This is said to be the largest bond ever paid in this country.

N. Y. Gazette.

Congress.—The Commercial Advertiser of New-York, says, "the session commences on the first Monday of December; but alas! what will become of the Editors of the National Intelligencer! Their valuable gazette continues to arrive day after day, in due course of mail, laden down with the ponderous speeches of the last session; and in the paper now before us, the sickening words—"Debate to be continued,"—appear for the thousand and sixtieth time. Why will not the members have wisdom, why do not the great body of them thank fortune that they ever got there, and hold their peace, like respectable people, as for the most part they would appear to be, if they would but keep silence? Why afflict us with these never-ending harangues, upon all subjects and all occasions? The people never read them; and indeed they would be great noodles if they did. Two days, or three at most is long enough to dis-

pose of any question. All that need be said, can be said in that time; and all that is said beyond that, is at the expense of the patience and pockets of the people.—Upon this subject of a reform, the editors at Washington could do much. Instead of these everlasting speeches, let them agree among themselves to report condensed views of the debates. We could then copy more of the debates, and the public would read them and be better informed than they are at present. But from any more debates like those of last winter, which have lasted the whole year, we beseech our editorial brethren at the capital, in mercy to spare us. And one paper should contain all that should appear of any one day's debates."

Balt. Patriot.

GREECE.—The editors of the New York Daily Advertiser have been favoured, by Mr. Bolles, who has lately returned from Greece, with a short but interesting sketch of the condition of that country when he left the Levant. Mr. Bolles is a native of Ohio, and a young man of intelligence and observation. After receiving a military education at West Point, he left this country last year to join the Greek army, and served during the late campaign in the regular army under General Fabvier. The representation he has verbally given the Editors of the Advertiser, of the Greeks, the simplicity of their manners, their personal bravery, their unyielding hatred of their former masters and the cruel sufferings they have undergone, and which thousands are enduring at this moment rather than submit, we are persuaded, is such, as few in this country have ever imagined, but sufficient, if once understood, to excite admiration and the warmest sympathy.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE GREEKS.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Advertiser.

A short time has elapsed since I left the seat of warfare in Greece, where I had devoted some months to the service of that, my adopted country. During the greater part of the time that I spent in Greece, I remained in Col. Fabvier's army, where discipline was introduced, and regulations observed, as long as government had the means of paying and subsisting her troops. The Greeks are very susceptible in the school of the soldier; the manual, company, and battalion drill. They evinced an uncommon degree of pride in learning the profession of arms; but what troops are those, and where are they to be found, that will obey orders, and march to the field of battle, after subsisting for months upon bread alone, and when only a precarious dependence can be placed even upon this.

I know that it has been said that the Greek soldiery should forego the thoughts of monthly pay. This would be plausible, allowing them to receive a competent daily subsistence; the government allowance for a soldier's daily subsistence, is less than five cents. This pittance does not enable them to purchase any animal food; and it is therefore necessary that they should be paid their monthly allowance, which is \$1.33½ per month.—All this, when obtained, goes for the purchase of animal food. At the time of my leaving Napoli, Greece mustered forty thousand men for pay; but very few of these were on duty; the greatest part being compelled to resort to some calling aside from that of arms, to enable them to live. It is beyond the most lively imagination to conceive the present distress of unhappy and suffering Greece. Refugees from Tripoliza, Argos and Napoli are in great numbers, in and about Missolonghi. Disconsolate widows, and weeping orphans meet your eye in every street and alley, soliciting alms. Thousands who are excluded from the city, dwell under the castle at Napoli in huts composed of reeds, which but ill serve to screen their inmates from a burning sun. There exists a government, composed of a president and two committees. The treasury is entirely empty, and the war was considered at a crisis at the time of my leaving Napoli. The Greeks have cherished the fond hope that some christian nation would render them assistance; and without immediate and powerful aid, it is in vain that their souls expand to meet approaching freedom.

MERRETT BOLLES.

Cool Trick.—At the Belvidere (N. J.) Oyer and Terminer, one Mr. Adam Cool was convicted of an assault upon Catharine Berry, and fined one dollar and costs. The assault consisted in putting his arm around her neck and kissing her. Now, this was a very warm act for Mr. Adam Cool.

N. Y. Paper.

Nineteenth Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6.—Mr. Hayne, of South-Carolina, pursuant to the notice he gave on Monday, asked leave to introduce "a bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States."

Perhaps, he said, he owed an apology to the Senate for urging upon it, thus early in the session, a bill of such interest and importance. When, near the close of the last session, he reluctantly acquiesced in the postponement of the bill, he pledged himself to take the earliest opportunity of again bringing it before the Senate. That pledge he now redeemed. The bill which he now presented, was the same which was under consideration last session. A number of amendments had been offered to it, and he would not himself say that it was incapable of improvement. But he had thought it best to introduce the same bill, in order that the Senate might first consider its essential principles and leading provisions; after which, the several amendments might be taken into view. In conclusion, he observed, that the friends of the bill had a right to demand for it an early and serious consideration. Much zeal and spirit had been manifested in favor of the measure, and the commercial feeling and interest of the country was, every where, alive to its importance. The time had arrived when a uniform law in relation to bankruptcy would be acceptable to the people at large, as a measure conducive to the best interests, and promotive of the character of our country.

Leave being granted to introduce the bill, it was read once, and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Barton, of Missouri, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the Senate, a statement of the number of land claims in Missouri, and Arkansas, upon which patents are withheld, or have not yet been issued; founded upon patent certificates issued by the Recorder of Land titles at St. Louis, under an act of the 17th of February, 1815, "for the relief of the inhabitants of the late county of New Madrid, in the Missouri Territory, who suffered by earthquakes." And also the number of claims founded upon confirmation, by an act of Congress, or Board of Commissioners, or by the Recorder of Land titles at St. Louis, or founded upon purchase from the United States at public or private sale, upon which patents are withheld from the claimants, with the reasons for withholding such patent in each description of claim.

MONDAY, DEC. 11.—Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, appeared and took his seat.

The Senate proceeded to appoint the Standing Committees, after the mode prescribed by the resolution of Mr. Chambers, agreed to on Friday last. By this method, it will be recollected, the chairman of each committee is ballotted for separately, and a majority of the whole number necessary to a choice. The remaining number constituting the committee are then elected by one ballot, a plurality of votes only being necessary to a choice.

The following was the result:

Foreign Relations.—Sanford, (Chairman,) Tazewell, Macon, Bell.

Finance.—Smith, of Md. (Chairman,) Holmes, White, Smith of S. C., Chase.

Commerce.—Johnston of Lou. (Chairman,) Silsbee, Edwards, Woodbury, Rowan.

Manufactures.—Dickerson, (Chairman,) Ruggles, Clayton, Reed, Knight.

Agriculture.—Willey, (Chairman,) King, Edwards, Hendricks, of Lou.

Military Affairs.—Harrison, (Chairman,) Chandler, Benton, Johnston, of Ky. Marks.

Militia.—Chandler, (Chairman,) Branch, Knight, Harrison, Findlay.

Naval Affairs.—Hayne, (Chairman,) Williams, Kane, Robbins, Seymour.

Public Lands.—Barton, (Chairman,) King, Eaton, Thomas, Reed.

Indian Affairs.—Benton, (Chairman,) King, Edwards, Hendricks, Johnston, of Lou.

Claims.—Ruggles, (Chairman,) Bell, Clayton, Bateman, Cobb.

Judiciary.—Van Buren, (Chairman,) Berrien, Holmes, Robbins, Seymour.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Johnston, of Ken. (Chairman,) Thomas, Branch, Silsbee, Findlay.

Pensions.—Noble, (Chairman,) Marks, Cobb, Chase, Willey.

District of Columbia.—Chambers, (Chairman,) Eaton, Noble, Rowan, Bouligny.

Expenditures of the State Department.—Kane, (Chairman,) Bateman, Rodney.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a Report from the War Department, relative to Indian Affairs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6.—On motion of Mr. Lathrop, of Massachusetts, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; Mr. Condit in the Chair.

The subject before the Committee being the President's Message.

On motion of Mr. Lathrop, it was

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to our political relations with other nations, be referred to the Committee for Foreign Affairs.

Resolved, That so much of said Message as relates to the commerce of the United States with foreign nations and their colonies, be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Resolved, That so much of the said Message as relates to the Revenue and the Public Debt, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Resolved, That so much of the said Message as relates to the Army, to Fortifications, and a System of Cavalry Tactics, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Resolved, That so much of the said Message as relates to Roads and Canals, and the report of the Board of Engineers, be referred to a Select Committee.

Resolved, That so much of the said Message as refers to the Militia, and the Improvements of Militia Systems, be referred to a Select Committee.

Resolved, That so much of the said Message as relates to the Navy and Naval School, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Resolved, That so much of the said Message as relates to the Post Office Department, be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Resolved, That so much of the said Message as relates to the Public Lands, and the security and adjustment of Land Titles, be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Resolved, That so much of the said Message as relates to the Penitentiary within the District of Columbia, be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That so much of the said Message as relates to the Indian Tribes, be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Resolved, That the several Select Committees have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The Committee then rose and reported the resolutions to the House, and were concurred in.

The select Committees were then ordered to consist of seven members each.

Mr. Scott, of Missouri, offered the following as an additional resolution, which, after a few words from Mr. Lathrop, who considered the subject of the resolution as embraced in one of those which he had offered, and a few words in explanation, by Mr. Scott, was agreed to.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the difference of opinion between the late President of the United States, and the Senate with regard to the construction of the Act of Congress of the 2nd March 1821, to reduce and fix the Military Peace Establishment, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11.

Mr. Henry, a representative from the State of Kentucky in the room of Robert P. Henry, deceased, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Cambreleng, of New-York, offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish this House with a statement, exhibiting annually, from the 30th September, 1815 to the 30th September, 1826; the amount and description of merchandise exported from the United States to the British Colonies, embraced in the recent Order in Council, the amount and description of merchandise imported from the same during the said term; a statement of tonnage annually employed in that trade, distinguishing between British and American vessels, and of the revenue annually accruing upon merchandise imported from said Colonies.

On motion of Mr. Carson of N. C. it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Post Offices and Post-roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post-route from Morgantown to Ashville, North Carolina, by the way of Wm. McGensey's, Robert Bunchfield's, David Baker's, Gutheridge Gurland's, Caney River and Big Joy.

On motion of Mr. Ward of N. Y. it was

Resolved, That for the purpose of completing the decorations of the grand Rotunda of the Capitol, the committee on the Library be instructed to inquire into the expediency of offering a suitable premium for each of the best four designs in painting, to be taken from some of the most interesting and remarkable events of the American Revolution, other than those executed by Col. Trumbull, (and now placed in the said Rotunda,) and to be furnished by native artists before the next session of Congress.

On the adoption of this resolution, there was a division. Ayes 95. Noes 43.

Mr. Sawyer, of N. C. offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the House what progress has been made, under the act of the last session, appropriating one thousand dollars for the survey of Roanoke inlet and Sound, with a view of ascertaining the practicability of making a permanent ship channel between Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic Ocean—passed 20th March.

Foreign.

The New-York packet-ship *York* has arrived, with London papers of Oct. 31, and Liverpool of the 2nd of November; the day she left Liverpool.

Mr. Gallatin had returned to London on the 16th Oct. well pleased with his courteous reception in Paris, and having been included in all the diplomatic fetes, to which the visit of Mr. Canning to that metropolis had given occasion.

Mr. Canning had also returned to London. The visit of this gentleman to Paris, has, according to private letters, been not without important political results. Among them, the following are supposed to have been agreed upon—that the general peace of Europe shall be maintained; that Spain and Portugal shall cease to receive deserters from each other, and abstain from mutual intrigues, prejudicial to both; that Russia shall deal with Turkey in her own way; and finally, that Greece shall be rescued from the yoke of the Mussulmans. In what manner the noble, though tardy, decision is to be enforced, does not yet appear; but it is understood that, in taking it, Russia, England, and France were agreed.

The Greeks, it may be hoped, are doing better than usual. There is vagueness and uncertainty in the accounts respecting them. Lord Cochrane was not yet in service; the proclamation he has issued, will, as it ought to have, little effect. We fear that the confidence reposed in, and money lavished upon this reckless adventurer, by the Greeks, will be alike misapplied. The last accounts left him cruising off Malta, in a small schooner. He had assumed the name of Band.

The livery of London had petitioned against the corn laws: indeed, the sentiment seemed general, that an alteration in them must be made.

Mr. C. Mills, the author of the *History of Chivalry*, and other valuable works died at Southampton, on the 9th of October.

The Answer of the Ministers to the deputation of manufacturers was most decided. There is to be no reduction in the duty on calicoes.

Such is the redundancy of money in the London market, that good bills have been discounted at 2½ and 3 per cent.

The Cotton market was again depressed, and the prices had declined nearly one half penny per pound.

It seems the Pacha of Egypt, the scourge of Greece, is by no means in want of friends in England. The Liverpool Mercury of the 27th Oct. says shipments for him are at this moment taking place at Liverpool, of shot, shells and other munitions, to be applied, in all probability, to the destruction of freedom in Greece, and we hear of no mistakes, no detentions, no trick. We shall be very glad, however, to learn in a short time that Cochrane, or some other friend (?) to the Greeks, have made up for delays experienced on their side of the question by forestalling the Pacha, and taking these shipments into his especial keeping.

The most important news, however, is, that of the Greeks having obtained possession of all the fortresses on the western coast of the Morea, with the exception of Latron, Modon and Coron. We presume the Egyptians had been forced to leave them by the plague and want of provisions; for we find an account of 2,000 of their troops, in one instance, trying to open a way from Coron, Modon, and the castle of Navarino to Tripolizza, and being routed by the Greeks, who took three hundred horses and mules. In consequence of the good news from different quarters, national paper had risen from 9 to 12 at Napoli.

In reference to the war between Russia and Persia, the *British Press* says:

"It is in vain to attempt to disguise the question concerning this war. The interest of Persia is scarcely more compromised by it than that of Great Britain; and settled it must be without further encroachment on the part of Russia, or England must at least obtain some advantage equivalent to that of Russia, and sufficient to render her successive acquisitions of no importance as points of attack on our Indian possessions. The spirit of conquest has infected the whole nation of Russia; and, disguise it as we may, something must be done in the only practicable way to check her career."

It is not likely that the general peace of Europe will remain uninterrupted for many years longer.

An Organ is building in London, for the Roman Catholic Church of Thurlus in Ireland, which will be the largest ever built in England; it is said to resemble in size the skeleton of a man of war.

Extract of a letter from Washington, Dec. 4.

"I learn, from an authentic source, that the Correspondence respecting the West India Trade has been rather warm, between our Minister and the British Government. I conceived this might be of some interest to you as, probably, these warm letters will not appear at present."

Domestic.

From the New-York Times.

THE CANADAS.

We transferred into our columns of yesterday, an interesting and well digested article from the *Black Rock Gazette*, upon the subject of the *military* and domestic internal improvements which are now on foot in the Canadas.

While we are happy to witness any thing which may advance the interests of our northern neighbors, and take some little pride to ourselves in having set before them an example of what may be done in laying open, by interior navigation, resources which, otherwise, like the precious metals, might, without the hand of art, have continued dormant, and useless, we are not blind to their *military* movements.

With a wise precaution for the future, we perceive that the colonies, aided by the mother country, are repairing their military waste places, and erecting also fortifications upon some advantageous sites, not hitherto occupied. For several years which have intervened since the last war, both nations seem, as if by concert, to have withdrawn every thing, which indicated a remnant of hostile relations. But if Great Britain is rubbing the rust from off her firelocks, it behoves us to do the same. In saying this, we do not mean to intimate, for we do not believe, that there is a probability of an immediate rupture between the two countries. God forbid that it should ever again take place! We would hope that the two nations, connected by political institutions, differing but in name, professing the same religious faith, speaking the same language, mingling daily in the most confidential relations of business, and those relations cemented by personal attachments, might move on together, without severing these ties by the sabre, and consummating in blood an unnatural rupture. But still it is our duty to take note of the signs of the times, and to be prepared for any issue which may await us.

The present period is interesting beyond a parallel in the annals of the American continent. But, comparatively, a few years since, and the whole *American* was a field to the *European* continent.—The French held the Canadas, the English the country now embraced within the limits of our present confederacy.—All south owed homage either to the Portuguese or the Spaniards. The faithful and liege colonists of Great Britain assisted her to take the sceptre from the French, and to place the Canadas under her control. The present United States next took upon themselves the right of self government. The Spanish provinces have since turned on their cruel step-mother, and taken their station among the family of independent nations; and it does not need the spirit of prophecy to predict, that Don Pedro will either be the last of the dynasty of the Braganzas, on this side of the Atlantic, or must take the place of their constitutional head, deriving his power from the voice of a people whom he must acknowledge as his constituents. Canada will probably be the last to sever her relations with the mother country; the reasons for which will be found in the power of G. Britain, in the mild and parental manner in which she exercises her sway; regarding the two provinces rather as pageants of her greatness, than as sources of wealth and power. She hovers over them with kindness—spends annually much more upon them than any returns which she can possibly receive from them, and relieves them even from the trouble and expense of self government.

But still we apprehend the period not to be far distant, when the fruit will drop from the parent stock. We grant that the genius and character of the people are but little assimilated to a republican form of government, and we also doubt their ready acquiescence in an amalgamation with their brethren who border on the south. But, speculation aside, we trust, if there be truth at the foundation of the article to which we have referred, our own government, while they are expending much money by annual appropriations to guard their front doors upon the Atlantic, will not be unmindful that they may be surprised upon their rear.

From the Rutland, (Vt.) Herald.

Extraordinary Elopement and Abuse of Confidence.—We are advised, from sources which leave no doubt of the fact, that Gideon A. Dixon, of Jericho, in the county of Chittenden, and a member of the late legislature of this state, has eloped, in default of some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, some of which, it is suggested, was obtained of the banks by forged paper, some by genuine, and about six thousand dollars, in a package of Rutland bills, handed to him in Boston, on Monday week, by an agent of said bank, to bring to Rutland. Since the fore part of last week, no certain traces of the said Dixon can be had.—Great exertions, however, we learn, are making to apprehend him, and we hope they will not prove ineffectual.

A bad bargain.—On Tuesday night, a fellow broke into the bar of Mr. Broughton's tavern in this village, for the purpose of rifling it of any valuables that might be found. The fellow, by way of precaution, took off a new pair of boots, which, with his hat and watch, he deposited in one corner of the room. A person in the house hearing a noise, gave the alarm, and the thief decamped, leaving the above chattels, and also his pocket-book for the benefit of the honest landlord. *Cleveland Her.*

Murder.—A gentleman who was in Washington, Beaufort county, at the time when the act was perpetrated, has furnished us with some of the particulars of a most atrocious murder committed in that place on Friday night, the 24th ult. The victim, a Mr. John Williams, on his return home from a prayer meeting, was shot by a villain in waiting for him, and survived but a few hours. On the following day, a person by the name of Spierman, was arrested, and after examination committed to prison to await his trial for the murder; the wife of the deceased, suspected of being accessory to the act, was also taken up and confined. *Newbern Sentinel.*

Extract from a letter to a gentleman in Norfolk, dated Southampton Co. (Va.) November 27.

"Yesterday your letter was handed me by Mr. Shields; I am very sorry to tell a mournful tale of his situation; his wife, a very industrious woman, was killed in his absence, by her own servant, a young negro woman, on Friday last in the forenoon, without the least provocation. After the murder was committed, she dragged the body about 300 yards, and buried it in a swamp, the water about a foot deep, behind a log. Mrs. Shields was not found until Sunday morning. The negro denied the fact, but subsequently acknowledged her guilt, and was this morning conveyed to jail. I was on the inquest."

A few days since, a decent looking thief, of about 18 years of age, entered the dwelling house of Mr. Wm. A. Mercein, in N. York, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, proceeded unnoticed to the sleeping chamber of Mr. M. opened a bureau, took out all the valuable clothing, among which was a new black suit, and a handsome Merino shawl of Mrs. Mercein's, tied them up in his own handkerchief, and walked down stairs; passing through the entry he met a little daughter of Mr. M. asked her if Mrs. Niddiker lived there, and being answered in the negative, he went off with his bundle.

From the Ithaca Republican Chronicle.

A sad mistake.—The Register of Montrose, says "some of the Clintonians of Chenango P. N. Y. actually got into that county, circulating handbills, and advocating the election of Gov. Clinton with great warmth! These gentlemen, we understand, did not discover their mistake, until after gathering a large bar-room audience, and plying them with a sufficient quantity of the *O be joyful*, they ventured directly to solicit their votes for their favourite, and were met by the astounding declaration from the honest Pennsylvanians, "We be all for Shulze."

PHRENOLOGY.—A gentleman arrived in this city from Jamaica, on his way to Scotland, and among his baggage deposited at the public stores, was a parcel endorsed *Lignum fossil*, intended for a medical museum. The appraisers looked at it, chipped and seraped it, but it still had the appearance of a lump of pitch or asphalt; finally, they reported it to the collector, as an article not dutiable and not nameable. The collector, who is very inquisitive in these matters, ordered the aforesaid article to be brought in his presence and after viewing it with spectacles, after all the deputies, clerks, tide waiters, &c. &c. had a long peep, he commented making incisions rather deep, when, laying bare part of the covering, the article turned out to be a *negro's head*, preserved in pitch, and to be sent to Glasgow as a curiosity. Of course, the article not being dutiable, the gentleman walked off with his head under his arm. *N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Drury Lane Theatre.—The following remarks on the opening of this celebrated theatre appeared in the *British Traveller*, published in London, on the 25th of September:

"This house, over which the genius of Garrick, of Sheridan, and of John Kemble, presided at different periods, was opened for the season, on Saturday night, under the auspices of Mr. Price, the American manager. Mr. Price is, we believe, an active and enterprising individual, and we trust that he will succeed in this very arduous undertaking; but, on a principle of natural feeling, we cannot but regret, that no half dozen of English gentlemen could be found to purchase the property, and to select one or two really clever, practical men, who should have the decided and uncontrolled guidance of the concern. It is as galling to our feelings as it must be flattering to the vanity of our trans-Atlantic rivals, to see an American at the head of this great establishment."

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1826.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Mr. Editor: It is hoped that the present session of Congress will be more distinguished for decorum of debate and attention to business than the last. The asperity of party feelings, which were excited at the last session, has had time to cool down to a proper temperature; and consequently the attention of the members will be directed to the real interests of their constituents, and the honor of the country, rather than to that of waste of time in useless discussions on the merits or demerits of their disappointed favorites.

The proverb that "time is money," is no where better verified than during the session of our National Legislature. The last session of Congress, or a large portion of it, was occupied in discussing subjects which are unimportant to the great body of the American people—and cannot be of any benefit to those who are not initiated into the intrigues of the great Coalition of Political Jugglers, whose only object appears to be that of self-aggrandizement. What an immense sum of the people's money has been expended in hearing the vaunting and ribaldry of Randolph and Benton, &c. It is certainly the duty of the President of the Senate to keep order, as has been proved by various writers of high authority; and it may be fairly presumed that he will do so in future, as he must know that the public voice disapproves of his past conduct.

The schemes of the Coalition have been fully developed since the last session—the veil which had enshrouded their secret movements has been removed; and the people can now see that great professions of patriotism are often made by political aspirants, for the purpose of elevating themselves to power. Other times and other countries afford us many admonitory warnings of the people's friends.

Catiline, Caesar, Cromwell and Napoleon, were the professed friends of the people. Let the people of this country be on their guard—let them remember these solemn warnings. They will bear in mind, that no man or set of men can be friends to them or their country, who have solemnly pledged themselves to oppose every measure of the government, whether it be right or wrong; or who have determined to break down an administration, even supposing its members were as pure as angels, &c. These things speak a language which cannot be misunderstood. Yet this coalition has the hardihood to denounce the President of the U. States and his Cabinet, as enemies of liberty!—These tricks cannot succeed. The great body of the people will look for the proof of bold assertions—they will not take the *ipse dixit* of any man, however great his pretensions, for gospel, when the evidence of their own senses convince them to the contrary. They will yield to the dictates of an honest conscience, and confide in the integrity and wisdom of the present administration; or at least, so long as its measures are manifestly calculated to keep this nation prosperous and happy.

VERAX.

Col. JOHN TAYLOR has been elected Governor, and James H. Witherspoon, Lieutenant-Governor, of South-Carolina.

In the Georgia Legislature, the committee on the state of the republic, have made a long report on the subject of the Creek treaties and the differences between Georgia and the General Government. Its style is very different from that of former papers of the kind; and instead of swaggering and bullying, it makes an appeal to the sympathies of the states. The committee say—"We threaten no consequences—it would be idle and vain to do so." If the authorities of Georgia had always thought thus, and acted accordingly, they would not now have to complain of "the loss of confidence and affection;" but their humiliation is the consequence of their own misconduct, and will be the more grievously felt, from the consciousness that it is not undeserved.

The report, with the resolutions ac-

companying it, is to be forwarded to Congress, and to the Governors of the several states. It arraigns the President before Congress, on the high charges of having refused to arrest and punish Gen. Gaines, who has shown his devotion to his country by shedding his blood in her service, because he would not tamely submit to the insults and contumely of Gov. Troup, but repelled them as became a soldier and a gentleman;—and for retaining Col. Crowell in office, against the wishes of the Troup party, whose bitter enmity to this individual is matter of public notoriety. This attempt to procure an impeachment of the President, for doing his duty fearlessly and independently, is ill calculated to second the appeal of Georgia to the sympathies of the states. Its fate in the House of Representatives may be easily predicted. A stormy debate may ensue—but that will be all.

Mr. Fulton, while in the service of this state as Civil Engineer, and imported for our special benefit, made a long report to the legislature of Georgia at the commencement of its present session. This report was highly praised; but unfortunately for Mr. Fulton's fame, some mischievous book-worm discovered that it was all—*borrowed!* and in the last Georgia Statesman he has published in one column the *original text*, and in a parallel column Mr. Fulton's *copy*, which shows him to be, at least, a faithful copyist. The writer then adds, that "if the curious reader be patient enough to pursue the comparison farther, he may find the residue of Mr. Fulton's Report in the sixth volume of Rees' Cyclopaedia, under the article CANAL!" This is an additional evidence of Mr. Fulton's qualifications as a Civil Engineer; and we doubt not Georgia will derive as much benefit from his services as have the people of this State, "where all our efforts at Internal Improvement," according to the opinion of our worthy Governor, "have only tended to throw *real improvement* at a still greater distance."

Judge Murphey's Lottery.—We are requested to state that, in consequence of the failure of several Agents to make returns to the Commissioner, Dr. James Webb, he has been compelled to postpone the drawing for a few weeks. Returns are coming in by every mail, and he hopes to be able to commence the drawing with safety by the latter part of this month, or early in January. All persons having Tickets for sale are requested immediately to transmit to Dr. Webb, of Hillsborough, a list of the tickets which remain in their hands unsold.

The Documents which accompanied the Message of the President are voluminous, and highly interesting. They consist of several distinct series of papers, as follows:

1. *From the Department of State.*—The documents included in this division appear to comprise such part of the Correspondence between this Government and that of Great Britain, concerning Commercial Intercourse, which it has been thought proper to make public. The papers comprising it consist of Letters between the late British Minister to this country (Mr. S. Canning) and Mr. Secretary Adams and Mr. Rush, then Ministers to Great Britain; between Mr. Secretary Adams and Mr. Addington, Charge des Affairs of Great Britain; Mr. King our late Minister to that country, and Mr. Secretary Clay; Mr. Secretary Clay and Mr. Vaughan, present Minister from Great Britain to this country; and Mr. Secretary Clay, and Mr. Gallatin our present Minister to Great Britain.

In addition to these documents, there is, from the Department of State, Copies of the ratified Treaties with Denmark, & the Federation of Central America.

2. *From the Department of War.*—These documents consist of a General Report, from the Secretary of War, on the Administration of the War Department for the current year; a comprehensive and detailed Report of Major General Brown on the state of the army; Reports from the Quarter Master-General, Commissary General of Subsistence, Paymaster General, Surgeon General, Commissary General of Purchases, and Ordnance Department, Report of the Visitors of the Military Academy at West Point; Report of the Engineer Department; Report of the Board of Officers, and communications connected with the subject of an improved organization and discipline of the Militia; Report of the Officer

particularly charged with Indian Affairs; Report of the Pension Office; Report of the Bounty Land Office.

3. *From the Navy Department.*—At the head of these Documents we find a full report of the Secretary of the Navy on the state of the Department under his charge; a very full and detailed report of the Board of Navy Commissioners on the condition, &c. of the vessels composing the Navy, the Navy Yards, &c.; a List of the vessels of the Navy in commission and their stations; Papers respecting the removal of the remains of Com. O. H. Perry; Copies of and extracts from the correspondence of Com. John Rodgers; Copies of and extracts from the correspondence of Com. Isaac Hull; Copies of and extracts from the correspondence of Captain Jesse D. Elliott; Extracts from the correspondence of Com. James Biddle; Extracts from Com. Warrington; Copies of Letters in relation to the cruise of the sloop of War Lexington for the protection of the Fisheries; Copies and extracts respecting the African Agency; List of Deaths in the Navy since 2nd December, 1825; List of resignations during the same period; Estimates for the Marine Corps for the year 1827; Estimates for the Naval Service for 1827.

4. *Report of the Post Master General.*—A concise summary of which is given in the Message of the President.

5. *Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.*—A very satisfactory document, with an exhibit of the state of the accounts of the Receivers of Public Moneys, and the arrangements present and proposed of the General Office at the Seat of Government.

The only Department, it will be observed, from which there is no report, is the Treasury. This omission, it will occur to every reader, is owing to the fact that the Head of this Department is required by law to make an annual report to Congress of the state of his department—a requisition which does not apply to either of the other Secretaries. The sum of his report, it will be observed, is stated in anticipation in the Message of the President.

Nat. Int.

N. Carolina Bank Notes.—The Georgians manifest an inveterate, and we think very unreasonable hostility to the circulation of our Notes within their State. In Augusta, four commercial houses have published their determination not to receive them at a less discount than 5 per cent. and recommending to the planters "not to receive them at all." Besides which, a town meeting has been called, to take the subject into consideration, at which, we doubt not, they will follow their Governor's example, and "suspend intercourse." An evil spirit seems to preside over the affairs of Georgia, impelling them to mad acts like this, by which they will themselves be the greatest sufferers. If our notes were at the discount which they have misrepresented them to be, and if our Banks were of inferior credit, as they say, there would be some show of reason for their complaints. But the truth is, they are at not half the discount stated, & the credit of the Bank is above suspicion. What most surprises us is, that it should be made a matter of complaint that a gentleman from this State is purchasing cotton in Augusta, with these notes. We suppose the planter has not suffered by the competition thus produced, however grievous it may be to the merchants of Augusta. It is not uncommon here, to see cotton speculators from abroad, and we remember that one was here just at this time last year, who bought largely, and saved our own merchants from the heavy loss sustained by the decline of prices. No one ever dreamed of a town meeting to drive him off; such a preposterous notion has its origin in Georgia.

Fayetteville Observer.

The Alexandria Gazette says.—As far as we can learn, the Message of the President has given general satisfaction.—Many of the most zealous opposition men speak of it with approbation.

The New-York Commercial Advertiser in commenting upon the politics of that state, says it never has been the intention of Gov. Clinton or his friends to oppose Mr. Adams for the Presidency at the coming election, but intimates very distinctly, that he not only will be a candidate for the Presidency in 1833, but will be elected by the "loud and spontaneous voice of the American people." We shall see anon.

Balt. Patriot.

BOLIVAR.—Though the article in the shape of a letter from Peru corresponds with some other letters from which we have seen extracts published, we do not readily yield credence to these detractions from the political character of the Liberator. We have seen too much of what he has done, and has refused to do, to give a willing credence to every suspicion embodied on paper and sent abroad "on eagles' wings." Allowance must be made for the exaggerations of prejudice or disappointment.—If some of our own journals, of the present day, were to get abroad among the Peruvians, or People of any other coun-

try of America, they might be induced to believe that our President is an usurper, and, with a majority of Congress at his back, is going to break down all the barriers which separate the jurisdiction of the State and General Governments. So, probably, in other countries, and especially in the case of Bolivar, the evil designs imputed to him may be only the reflection of the prejudices of those who sit in judgment on his conduct. It is not likely that a man who wrote such a letter as that to Lafayette, or such another as that to Mr. Custis, of older memory, will ever tarnish his well-earned laurels, by stooping to become the head of a despotic Government.

Nat. Int.

Newspapers.—Newspapers are things that can be dispensed with, as costing money that might be saved. So is the schooling of our children; so, indeed, are nine-tenths of what it costs us to live. Almost any man might lay up money every year, if he would live on bread and water, and clothe himself in the cheapest manner he could. But what of that? Who would live like a brute and die a beggar, for the mere pleasure of saving money, which he cannot carry hence with him; though, like dead weight, it may hang upon his soul at the last moment of his mortal existence! There are few such; five or ten in a million, & what wretched creatures are they? Most men, sensible that they must die, are disposed to enjoy a little of the fruits of their toils, and nothing is perhaps more necessary to the enjoyment of society or self satisfaction in retirement, than a well informed and virtuous mind: It gives a zest to all things in prosperity, and is the best resource in adversity. Newspapers, though not always conducted with talents and respectability, are the best possible channels for obtaining an acquaintance with the affairs of the world, and to implant desires in the heart of a youth for more solid reading as he goes on to maturity.

In truth, they are the great engine that moves the moral and political world, are infinitely powerful to establish the character of a people as well as to preserve their liberties.

Niles' Reg.

MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday, the 14th inst. by the Rev. John Robinson, Mr. Thomas G. Barnett, to Miss Margaret Brown, daughter of Mr. William Brown.

DIED.

In this county, on the 11th instant, very suddenly, Mr. Oswald Alexander, aged 52. On the 1st instant, Miss Mary Alexander, daughter of Oswald Alexander, aged 24. On the same day, Mrs. Jemima Alexander, wife of Mr. Cyrus Alexander, about 26 years of age.

Near Salisbury, on Saturday, the 16th inst. Mrs. Mary Kern, relict of the late C. Kern, in the 81st year of her age. She had been a devoted follower of her Lord and Master for many years, and yielded up her spirit with a firm belief that she should enter into eternal felicity. "Blessed are they that die in the Lord, "For they rest from their labors."

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 13.—Cotton, 9 a 9½; Bacon, 14½; Coffee, 17 a 19; Corn, (old) 50 a 70—new, 50 a 60; Flour, 5½ a 6; Iron, 5½ a 6; Lard, 12½; Molasses, 42 a 45; Nails, 7 a 8; Sugar, common, 10 a 10½; prime, 11 a 12; Salt, Liv. 80 a 90—T. Island, 75 a 80; Wheat, 1.05 a 1.10; Whiskey, 50.

Cheraw, Dec. 15.—Cotton, 8 a 9; Corn, 63 a 75; Bacon, 12; Flour, 7 a 9; Lard, 12 a 15.

Camden, Dec. 16.—Cotton, 8 a 9; Corn, 60 a 75; Bacon, 12½ a 15; Brandy, peach, 65 a 75—apple do. 60 a 65; Beeswax, 35 a 38; Coffee, 18 a 23; Flour, 7½ a 8½; Iron, 6½ a 7; Molasses, 50 a 56; Sugar, brown, 11 a 14; Salt, 75 a 87; Wheat, 1, 25 a 1, 50.

Charleston, Dec. 8.—Cotton, 10½; Bacon, 8 a 9; Beeswax, 26 a 28; Apple Brandy, 38; Corn, 60 a 65; Coffee, prime green, 17 a 18; inferior to good, 13 a 16; Iron, 4½ a 5; Molasses, 30 a 34; Sugar, brown, 8½ a 9; Muscovado, 9 a 10; Salt, Liv. 42—T. Island, 50; Whiskey, 36 a 37½.

N. Carolina Bank Bills—4½ a 5 per cent. discount. Georgia do.—1½ a 3 per cent. discount.

Negro Hiring.

I WILL hire, on the tenth day of January next, at the house of Mrs. Obadiah Dinkins, a number of likely negroes, until the 1st of January, 1828.

NAT. T. GREEN.

Dec. 19, 1826.—3t13.

N. B. I have left all my notes in the hands of Washington Morrison, Esq. for settlement.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday, the 9th of January next, at the late dwelling of Oswald Alexander, deceased, the perishable property of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c.

A reasonable credit will be given, purchasers giving bond with approved security. ISAAC CAMPBELL, Adm'r. Dec. 21, 1826.—3t13.

Payment must be made.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, are requested to settle the same immediately, as a farmer can as well manage his farm without provisions, as a merchant carry on his business without money. Those who neglect this friendly notice, will next be reminded of their obligations by a tap on the shoulder.

DAVID PARKS.

Charlotte, Dec. 21, 1826.—3t13.

Notice

I hereby given, that the sale of the White House, and of the land contiguous thereto, is postponed until the 20th day of January next, when we, the undersigned executors of the late Robert Simonton, will sell absolutely, the above land which contains about

700 ACRES.

This sale is made in pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity of this county; and a credit will be given of one and two years to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing a farm in a healthy country, and in the centre of good society, would do well to attend this sale.

GEORGE L. DAVIDSON, THEOPHILUS FALLS, JAMES CAMPBELL.

Iredell Co. Dec. 14, 1826.—3t13.

THE CHRISTIAN ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1827;

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh. For sale at this Office.

Fresh Groceries, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store lately occupied by Jonas Cohen, where he is now opening an assortment of

Groceries and Confectionaries,

WARRANTED GENUINE; and which he will sell low for cash only.

THOS. A. NORMENT.

N. B. No Spirits to be drank in the House. Charlotte, Dec. 15, 1826.—2t11

NOTICE.

AT Hayes' Mills, the late residence of Martha Hays, deceased, on Tuesday the 2nd day of January next, will be sold on a credit of twelve months, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of four or five Negroes, also a wagon, horses, and cattle, household and kitchen furniture. At the same time and place will be hired for one year, two likely young negro fellows, belonging to a minor heir of said deceased. Bond and approved security will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

WM. M. NEELY, } Ex'rs.
D. McDONALD. }

N. B. All those having demands against said estate, are requested to present them to the Executors in such time and manner as prescribed by Law. Also, those indebted, to make payment to the Executors. Dec 14, 1126.—2t11.

Hire of Negroes.

I WILL hire on the 1st January, 1826, before the Court-House in Charlotte, for twelve months, three stout healthy negroes, viz:

Elias, aged 18 years;

Eady, aged 12 years;

Mary, aged 20 years.

Belonging to the estate of John Vail deceased.

JOHN IRWIN, Adm'r.

Dec. 16, 1826.—3t12.

Charlotte Female Academy.

THE Exercises of this Academy, under the superintendence of the Rev. Thomas Cottrell, his son, and their ladies, will be resumed on the 1st Monday in January, 1827.—The course of instruction will embrace spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Ethics, History, plain and ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Painting, on velvet, and music on the Piano Forte.

Price of tuition, exclusive of ornamental branches and music, for each Student per Session

Drawing, Painting and Needle Work 10.
Music 20.

Boarding can be had, on moderate terms, either at the Academy, or at respectable private houses in town. 3t14.

Estate of Milas J. Robinson.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all the notes due to this estate, are in my hands for collection; and if the debtors do not avail themselves of this information, they will find their accounts placed in the hands of an officer.

T. J. ORR.

2t10

Payments must be made.

THE heirs of the estate of Samuel Harris, deceased, demand their legacies from the executors. Such as are in arrears to said estate, are requested to make payment by the first of January next; if not, they may anticipate the result.

LAIRD H. HARRIS, } Ex'rs.
JOHN GINGLES,
JONATHAN HARRIS, }

Nov. 30, 1826.—3t10

Hiring.

AT the late residence of Fredrick Dinkins, deceased, on Saturday, the 30th instant.—I will hire out to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, the Land and Negroes belonging to the estate of said deceased.

JOHN SPRINGS, Guardian.

Dec. 8th, 1826.—3t11r.

Land for Sale

THE subscriber has one hundred and forty acres of land for sale, nine miles east of Charlotte and on the head waters of Reedy Creek, which he offers on very accommodating terms. There are a good house and barn, and other necessary buildings on the place; and it is a commodious seat for some tradesman. For terms, apply either to Samuel Johnston, adjoining the land, or to myself.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Nov. 27, 1826.—4t11r

TO THE SPIRIT OF HEALTH.

SWEET Spirit of the sunny brow
And smiling eye! where wanderest thou,
Like spring-cloud softly gliding?
Dost thou among the mountains stray?
Or in some low glen far away,
'Mong cottage-elves light sporting play,
From thy sad votary hiding?

I've sought thee in the youthful hour
Of spring, when every little flower
Its timid eye was closing:
I've traced thee to the streamy dell,
Where living waves clear-gushing well,
And calmly in its mossy cell
The violet lies reposing.

The clifly steep I've climb'd for thee;
And skimm'd the dewdrop from the lea,
When thro' the clouds upspringing,
Light carolling his gladness lay,
To hail the virgin-blush of day,
Soaring aloft away, away,
The lark his song was singing.

When Summer suns wheel'd sultry by,
And glittering heat flamed o'er the sky,
To shady groves slow-wending,
Full oft, amid the quiet bowers,
I've traced thy steps o'er fragrant flowers,
Or felt in gentle balmy showers
Thy influence descending.

In bounteous Autumn oft with thee
I've roam'd, to mark plain, dell, and tree
With golden treasures glowing;
Even when stern Winter's storms blew chill,
And billowy snows wreath'd vale and hill,
A keen invigorating thrill
I've felt thy breath bestowing.

Whither, sweet Spirit! hast thou fled?
Where dost thou lay thine Angel-head?
In what secluded dwelling?
Hear! 'mid thy wanderings blest and free,
Thy humblest votary calls on thee
With clasped hands and bended knee,
And bosom deeply swelling.

Canst thou behold the feeble streak
Lessening on that pale beautiful cheek?
A rose-bud crop'd and fading—
And canst thou hear the sick long sigh
Heaving that lovely bosom high?
Or see faint dimness cloud that eye,
Its living light o'er shading?

Thou canst not! Come, then, Spirit mild!
Come from the far, the breezy wild!
Come from the healthy mountain!
Come from the leafy glen! And bring
With thee gales sweet as breathing Spring,
When Zephyr stirs, with airy wing,
Young flowers that kiss the fountain!

Dear Spirit! come! and spread once more
Thy own bright bloom that pale cheek o'er,
In all its native beauty:
And I will weave thee garlands fair,
Of every flower that scents the air,
And oft shall rise to thee my prayer,
And hymns of grateful duty!

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the La Belle Assemblee.

WEDDINGS: BY A PARISH CLERK.
(Concluded.)

There was something I thought exceedingly strange about another wedding which took place nearly at the same period. One chariot contained the whole party, which consisted of an elderly and a young gentleman, and the bride, a very pretty girl, not more than seventeen or eighteen at the utmost. She was handsomely dressed, but in colours, and not with the precision and neatness of a bride: her clothes, though fashionable and expensive, were certainly not entirely new, bearing slight tokens of having been worn before. Neither did she show any thing like timidity or bashfulness; asking a hundred questions, as if totally ignorant of the forms and ceremonies usually observed at weddings, laughing heartily at the idea of a set of demure bridesmaids, and exclaiming continually, "La! how ridiculous!" The bridegroom lounged upon the chair and benches, and said it would be a fine addition to a parson's income, if he could unmarry the fools who were silly enough to slip into his noose; and the old gentleman listened to this idle conversation with a grieved and mortified air. The young couple, it seems, had not very long returned from Scotland, and were now reunited, to satisfy the scruples of the bride's father; although both appeared as if they would have been as well pleased to have been left at liberty to seize the facilities offered in the North for annulling, as well as the celebrating of contracts, too often hastily performed and speedily repented.

There was a gentleman, a sort of Blue-beard I must call him, who, having his town-house in our parish, came five times to be married; and I observ-

ed that in all his five wives he seemed to make a pretty good choice, at least as far as beauty went. The first was a blooming country nymph, who, except that her hair was powdered, and she wore high-heeled shoes, might have passed, with her large curls pinned stiffly in a row, immense hat, and spreading furbelows, for a belle of the present day; and a mighty comely pair she and the 'Squire made. The second wife was a languishing lady of quality, who, annoyed at the bridegroom's old-fashioned prejudice against a special license, kept her salts in her hand, said that the church smelled of dead bodies, and that she should catch some disease and die: and so she did. Then came the third, buttoned up in a riding habit, which was an ugly fashion adopted at weddings some fifteen or twenty years ago, with man's hat upon her head, and a green gauze veil: her partner, then a little inclining to the shady side of life, affected the fooleries of the times, and was dressed in the very tip of the mode. She looked as though she would see him out; but he came again; and the fourth, a pale, pensive, ladylike woman, apparently far gone in a consumption, who seemed, poor thing, as though she had been crossed in love, and now married only for a maintenance, did not last long. The fifth time we had three weddings: the old gentleman and his son espoused two sisters; the former taking care to choose the younger lady, and his daughter married the uncle of her father's bride. It was a droll exhibition; and I think that the elder Benedict would have done well to remain in his widowed state; for he appeared to have caught a Tartar at last, and would have some difficulty in carrying things with the high hand which he had done with his former wives. I have not heard of his death, but I still retain the expectation of seeing his widow.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Letter from Paris.—We cheerfully lay aside several editorial articles, some of which have been struggling for a place a week or more, in order to give the following letter from a friend in Paris, received by the Stephanian, and dated October 20:

THE RETURN OF THE KING.

During the hot months the royal family are in the habit of retiring to St. Cloud, the former residence of Napoleon, in his days of power. This country house possesses the advantages of being within a half hour's ride of Paris, is beautifully placed as to situation and view, and is as retired as a palace can well be. I found the Thuilleries deserted—the windows were closed, a carriage was rarely seen to enter the court, the few servants who remained performed their duties with great nonchalance and the sentinels walked their posts indolently under the broiling sun, as if wearied with watching over the empty splendor of deserted apartments. How changed is every thing to day! The gazettes announced, a week ago, that the royal family would return to town on the 8th at 11 o'clock precisely. As I had seen the king but once, and then under unfavorable circumstances, I determined to witness his arrival. It was, of course, no more than an ordinary removal of the family from one of the palaces to another. Common place, however, as was the event, the symptoms of busy preparation were apparent for several preceding days—here and there a window was opened, and the passenger caught a glimpse of domestics dusting, brushing, and unveiling the different articles whose splendor had been hid for months under cloths and gauzes.

On the 7th, the "Battery of the kitchen," as the French called their sauce pans and gridirons, was unmasked, a certain evidence that a winter's campaign was about to be opened among the gourmands of the palace. On the same day I saw at least a dozen caissons arrive, loaded with trunks, some beautifully constructed and drawn by six horses, with postillions in the royal livery, others with four, and others again with two, according to the dignity of the several chemises and night caps they were destined to contain. This latter conclusion is altogether one of my republican inferences, but I fancy it is not far from the truth.

On the 8th, Sunday—for this King, who is a warm supporter of religion and a great friend of the congregation, generally chooses the Sabbath for all his movements, such as reviews and horse races—on Sunday the 8th, I was at the garden of the Thuilleries, in proper season.

I found a dozen small detachments of the guard, in the court, the sentinels doubled at all the gates, mounted cuirassiers at the great entrances, and smart young officers of the guard loitering a-

bout their respective posts—lancers were seen passing and repassing the Place de Carrousel, the bearers of messages, with their little red and white flags fluttering above their plumes, and gens d'armes abounded—the windows were opened—the Halle aux Marchandises, a pavilion in the centre of the Palace, was thronged with the garde du corps, and servants in the livery of the household were to be seen gliding past the openings with the air of domestics who stood, already, in the presence of their masters.

At ten o'clock the privileged people began to make their appearance. They entered the court of the palace through the private gates, and drove to those different doors where their respective duties called them. The entree of the Palace, of its several apartments, from the anti-chambers to the private cabinet, and even the right of driving in and stopping at this or that door, are all matters of distinction in this country, which depend, like the honors of the peerage itself, solely on the royal will. I watched the passage of these vehicles for an hour, with singular curiosity. The history of the times, and character of the country, were to be seen peeping out, amid the bustle and show of their transits. The revolution had impoverished most of the ancient families of France—an income of ten or fifteen thousand dollars a year is thought great, and yet Paris is nearly as dear as London, as a place of residence; it is therefore the study of these gentry to make their pride and pleasures accord with their necessities.

The visitors were all men, and most of them officers. The dress of a French man is generally in bad taste—if plain, it is commonly so without being neat—if smart, it is usually foppish, and if intended to be rich, is always tawdry—gold lace and embroidery abound, but they are ill assorted, usually overdone, and rarely well fitted to the person. Of all the different classes of men in France, the soldiers of the guard are those who best enact their parts, so far as appearance goes. These surpass in mind, intellect, and general conduct, I have no doubt, the common soldiers of any other country. Their dress is by no means as neat or as military as that of the English, but there is no comparison between the men—that they are chosen out of this over-populous country, any one can see who has an opportunity of comparing them with the regiments of the line. The same observation, however, applies to the gens d'armes, the cuirassiers, lancers, grenadiers a cheval, &c., with, I think, this difference, that the gens d'armes at Paris are uniformly better looking men than those we see in the provinces—in short, this latter observation applies to every thing in France. The country itself is more fine, for it was made by a far mightier hand than was even Paris, but there its advantages cease. All the beauty, elegance, fashion, cleanliness, rare as it is, and in short, every thing that makes a great people, which, in the nature of things can well be there, is collected in Paris; but these are things to be commented on elsewhere.

I saw many handsome and neat equipages enter the Court of the Thuilleries—more that were ill assorted and imperfect, and some that were vastly inferior to a New-York hack, in every particular; whether as to horses, harness, or carriage. These vehicles invariably contained a personage in a court dress or uniform, with ribbons, and stars in profusion, and were indicative of the fortunes of their owners. Rank, you know, when it is hereditary, is permanent, and like fame, brighter and more enviable as it becomes older; but money, alas! is a fleeting article; and yet there is something pitiful in the assertion of rank, that is, in its tawdry assertion, without money to support it—poverty always tempts or compels to some discrepancy between pride and dignity. Such, therefore, was the effect of most of these pie-bald equipages. Sterne might have made the case out differently, but this was the effect on my matter-of-fact senses.

There was, however, now and then, an old man, who contrived to make even his poverty imposing—one in particular deserves to be mentioned: He was at least seventy years of age—his head was bald on top, but a profusion of well powdered hair on its back furnished the material of a queue, that was probably in fashion in the reign of Louis XV.—he wore breeches of black satin, white silk stockings and vest, and a coat of changeable silk, the predominant colour of which was green—he had ruffles at the hands, gold buckles in his shoes, and a rich sword at his side—his hat was carried under his hand, and he went on foot, bowing and receiving bows, as he passed the guards, the gens d'armes, the footmen, and even the gentry, who

crowd the court of the Palace. He had doubtless come to the grille in a cabriolet, which was not permitted to enter the court, and he achieved the remainder of his journey in the dignity of nature.

At length a train came whirling through one of the grilles, and the majesty of France made its appearance. It is difficult to conceive of any thing much more imposing, in the way of equipages, than the passage of the royal carriages. To-day there were but two, but it is not long since I met five, each drawn by eight beautiful bays, and moving at the rate of ten miles the hour. Two of these carriages were cased, it being part of the etiquette to have a carriage always in reserve in case of accidents. They were preceded and followed by cuirassiers of the guard, and a cloud of mounted footmen.

The Duc de Bordeaux was yesterday transferred from the keeping of the women to that of the men. Yesterday, in passing the Palace, I saw his carriages standing before the entrance of his mother's apartments. In a few minutes he made his appearance, and the train came within twenty feet of me. He was in a coach and six, and followed by another with four horses—a body of lancers preceded him, and footmen followed. As he passed the crowd who waited his approach, the little fellow pulled off his hat with a very good grace, and was greeted with much good nature in return, though without acclamation. He is a pale-faced, undersized child, of his years, with small features, but a lively eye. I should think the chance of the Duc de Chartres to the crown, as by no means trifling. You know the females are excluded from the throne, in this gallant country, where they are made to perform half the other ordinary occupations of the men.

A BIT OF ADVICE.

It has been ascertained, with a considerable degree of accuracy, that there is annually consumed in this State, New Hampshire, 1,000,000 gallons of ardent spirits, wines, &c. distilled amongst us, and imported from the West Indies and Europe.

The cost of this poisonous liquid cannot be calculated at less than \$2 per gallon; taking all sorts, from old Madeira, or Cognac, to potatoe whiskey; and as a great portion of it is drank by the gill, with the profits of the dram shop; and in a variety of compound forms, such as punch, toddy, flip, sling, bitters, &c. At this rate, it costs the State annually \$2,000,000. An enormous sum—ninety-nine hundredths of which is unnecessary.

Say not a word, then, about taxes, salaries, lawyers, courts, or women's extravagance. Your government, your courts, your clergymen, your schools, your lawyers, and your poor, do not cost one third so much as one paltry article, which does you little or no good, but is more destructive of your lives than famine or the sword.

I will now tell you how to pay your taxes, without feeling them.

1st. Fee no lawyers.

You say lawyers have too high fees. I say they have not. They cost me not one farthing. Do as I have always done, and lawyers' fees will be no trouble at all. If I want a new coat, or my wife wants a new gown, we have agreed to wear the old ones until we have got cash or produce to pay for them. When we buy, we pay in hand—we get things cheaper than our neighbours—merchants never dun us—and we have no lawyer's fees to pay.

2dly. I allow my family but two gallons of rum a year. This is enough for any family, and too much for some of them. I drink cider and beer of my own manufacture; and my wife makes excellent beer, I assure you. I advise you all to do the same. I am astonished at you, good folks. Not a mechanic or a labourer goes to work for a merchant, but he carries home a bottle of rum. Not a load of wood comes to town, but a gallon bottle is tied to the cart stake to be filled with rum. Scarcely a woman comes to town with tow cloth, but she has a wooden gallon bottle in one side of her saddle bags, to be filled with rum. A stranger would think you to be a nation of Indians, by your thirst for the paltry liquor.

3dly. Never buy any useless clothing.

Keep a good suit for Sundays and other public days, but let your common wearing apparels good substantial cloths and linens of your own manufacture. Let your wives and daughters lay aside their plumes: Feathers and fripperies suit the Cherokees; but little become the fair daughters of America.

My countrymen, I am not trifling with you; I am serious. You feel the facts I state; you know you are poor,

and ought to know, the fault is all your own. Are you not satisfied with the food and drink which this country affords? The beef, the pork, the wheat, the corn, the butter, the cheese, the cider, the beer, those luxuries which are heaped in profusion upon our tables? If not, you must expect to be poor. In vain do you wish for mines of gold and silver. A mine would be the greatest curse that could befall this country. There is gold enough in the world, and if you have not enough of it, it is because you consume all you earn, in useless food and drink. In vain do you wish to increase the quantity of cash by a mint or by paper emissions.—Should it rain millions of joes into your chimneys, on your present system of expenses, you would still have no money. It would leave the country in streams. Trifle not with serious subjects, nor spend your breath in empty wishes.—Reform—economize. This is the whole of your political duty. You may reason, speculate, complain, raise mobs, spend life in railing at Congress and your rulers; but unless you import less than you export, unless you spend less than you earn, you will eternally be poor.

New Hampshire Journal.

The Chinese Language.—Dr. Morrison asserts, that the ignorance of the Europeans concerning the true elements and spirit of the Chinese language, is owing principally to the widely spread belief of its difficulty. Instead of 50,000 letters being indispensable for understanding Chinese, he says, 2,000 are sufficient, and that by means of these an European may express himself intelligibly to the Chinese, either at Canton or Peking, upon almost every subject. To facilitate the learner to the acquisition of Chinese letters, Dr. Morrison's *Chinese Miscellany* gives a collection of the old emblems, which are, as it were, an etymology of the language, and never before printed in Europe. Of the primitive words (216) the pronunciations and significations are also given, and several examples of the different styles of prose and poetical compositions. Besides these, Dr. Morrison gives a catalogue of 1,111 syllables, of which the language of the Mandarins is formed, by means of a different intonation and accent.

Instinct and Reason.—The following fact goes far towards proving that instinct differs chiefly in degree from reason:—"A few years since, a pair of sparrows, which had built in the thatch roof of a house at Poole, were observed to continue their regular visits to the nest long after the time when the young birds take flight. This unusual circumstance continued throughout the year, and in the winter, a gentleman, who had all along observed them, determined on investigating its cause. He therefore mounted a ladder, and found one of the young ones detained a prisoner, by means of a piece of string or worsted, which formed a part of the nest, having become accidentally twisted round its leg. Being thus incapacitated from procuring its own sustenance, it had been fed by the continued exertions of its parents.

The Quarterly Review.—Eternal vicissitude is the condition of all worldly existence. There is nothing in the great circle of eye and ear which is not constantly undergoing some process of transformation and change. Follow the analogy into things metaphysical, and the great law of nature equally prevails. Opinions alter, as well as things inanimate and irrational. What wonder, then, that the Quarterly Review, heretofore the bitter and envenomed enemy of every thing American, should have at last changed its malignant invectives into the gentlest eulogies. The last number contains several passages in laud of our activity, enterprise, and intellect. It even admits that "the wealth, the domestic comforts, the refinements, and the elegancies of English life," "exist in as high a degree, only not so generally diffused, in the better part of the United States." In another article, we find a digression in praise of Mr. Cooper, whose novels they place next to those of Walter Scott, though they maintain that the interval between the two writers is a very wide one. These panegyrics prove either a claim on our part which is no longer to be denied, or an awakened feeling of candor and justice on theirs.

N. Y. Enquirer.

The President in danger.—The Senate of Georgia have passed resolutions directing the "Committee on the State of the Republic to inquire into the expediency of framing a complaint to the House of Representatives of the United States, against the President, for not removing Col. John Crowell, he having been so often solicited to do so by the Legislature of this state"—and also for not having arrested Gen. Gaines, and had him tried for his insults to that State.

Bayetville Observer.